the subcommittee just authorized:

"That courress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure to all porsons in every state within this union equal protection in their rights of life, liberty and property."

The rights of Hr., Herry and property.

The motion was agreed to.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 1806.

The chairman from the subcommittee, on the basis of representation, reported that the subcommittee and directed him to report the following or the action of the joint committee: the first two is alternative propositions, one of which, with the hird proposition, to be recommended to congress

option. Sized by the senate and house of representa-tive Twited States of America in congress Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two stirin of both houses concurring. That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several sites assemendments to the constitution of the United States, which, when they, or either of them, while it ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said constitution, viz:

ARTICLE — Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportuned among the several states within this union according to the respective numbers of citizens of the United States in each numbers of citizens of the United States in each numbers of citizens of the United States in each numbers of citizens of the United States in each numbers of citizens of the United States in each numbers of citizens of the United States in each numbers of citizens of the United States in each numbers of citizens of the United States in each numbers of citizens of the United States in each numbers of citizens of the United States in each numbers of citizens of the United States in each numbers of citizens of the United States in each numbers of citizens of the United States in each numbers of citizens of the United States in each number of citizens of the United States in each number of citizens of the United States in each number of citizens of the United States in each number of the constitution of laws of the United States and the citizens of the United States and the constitution of the constitut

Or the following:

Or the following:

ARTICLE—, Representatives and direct taxes shall be apporthused among the several states which may be inchedied within this upion according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of oit, zens of the United States in each state; provided that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any state on account of race, creed or color, all persons of such race, creed or color, all persons of such race, creed or color, all persons of the basis of representation.

ARTICLE—, Congress shall have power to make all laws accessary and proper to secure to all citizens of the United States in every state the same political rights and projection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

The joint committee proceeded to consider the report of the subcommittee.

Mr. Sevens moved that the last article be separated from whichever of the other two should be adopted by the committee, and be considered by lise; if.

question was taken by yeas and nays and ed in the affirmative; yeas, 10; nays, 4; ab-

decided in the ammatave; yeas, in, mays.; ab-bent and not volting. I.

* * The second proposed alternative was, by vote of the committee, considered first.

Mr. Stevens moved to amend the proposed arti-cle by adding the following:

And whenever the words * citizens of the United

And whenever the words "citizens of the United States" are used in the constitution of the United States they shall be construed to mean all persons born in the United States or naturalized, excepting Indiaus.

Pending the consideration of which Mr. Conk-line moved to amend the proposed article by strik.

ling moved to amend the proposed article by strik-ing out the words "citizens of the United States in each state" and inserting in feu thereor the words "persons in each state, excluding Indians for taxes."

words "persons in each state, excluding Indians Bot taxet."

The question was taken by yeas and pays, and it was decided in the affirmative; yeas, il; pays, 3; atcent and not voting, 1. *

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Stevens withdrew his amendment.

The question was upon agreeing to the proposed article as amended, which was as follows:

Representative and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to tuely respective numbers, counting the whole number of pers as in each state, excluding Indians not taxed, provided that whenever the elective translike shall be denied or shydged in any state on recount of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

sentation.

The question was taken by year and mays, and it was decided in the affirmative; yeas, 15; may, 1; absent and not voltae, 1.

So the proposed article was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bingham,

On motion of Mr. Bingham,
Ondered, That the chairman of the senate portion of the joint committee (Mr. Fessenden), and the chairman of the house portion of the joint committee (Mr. Sevens), be instructed to report as early as practicable to their respective houses the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, this day agreed upon by the joint committee, and recommend its adoption by the same.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1866. The committee proceeded to the consideration of the indicating amendment to the constitution proposed by the subcommittee, on the basis of rep-Congress shall have power to make all laws nec-

essay and proper to secure to all citizens of the United States in each state the same political richts and privileges, and to all persons in every state endel protection in the enjoyment of life, equal proceeding in the enjoyment of life, y, and property.
Itowa it moved to amend by inserting the s "and checkve" after the word "political." question was taken by years and mays, and c in the negative—years is mays. (b) absent et voting, (c) = 6 to the amendment

of a reed to.
I stwell moved to smend by striking out to in tell g the words "political rights and eres shall have power to abolish any dismin in the exercise of the elective franchise in sate, which by law, regulation, or usage,

year. Herein, it agreed to, its Bow moved to refer the proposed amend-nt is a sever committee of three to be ap-inted by the chairman, with instructions to retaily revise the same. The que-ti-n was taken by yeas and nays, and was decided in the affirmative; yeas, 7; nays, 5;

Adjourned to meet on call of the chairman. The committee met pursuant to the call of its

chairman. Mr. Bingham, from the sub-committee on the powers of congress, reported back the proposed amendment of the constitution referred to them, in the following form:

Congress shall have power to make all laws with the top of the congress. Congress shall have power to make at these which shall be necessary and proper to secure to all persons in every state full protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; and to all citizens of the United States in any state the same immunities and also equal political rights and privileges.

The chairman moved to strike out the word

The chairman moved to strike out the word "also" in the last chause.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson moved to amend the last clause by triking out the word "any" and inserting the word "every" before the word "state."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson moved to strike out the word "all" "efare the word "laws."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson moved to strike out the last clause of the proposed amendment.

The question was taken by year and mays, and

the proposed amendment.

The question was taken by year and mays, and it was decided in the negative—year 1, mays 6; absent and not voting, 5 * * * So the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Sevens moved that the chairman be in-

structed to report the Joint resolution as amended to the senate, and recommend its adoption by congress.
The question was taken by yeas and nays, and it was decided in the negative—vest 5, mays 5, ab-sent and not youing 5. * * * So the motion was not agreed to. On motion of Mr. Stevens, the further considera-

next meeting of the committee.

Adjourned to meet on call of the chairman.

Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1866, The committee met pusuant to the call of its alrican. Mr. Stevens laid before the committee the joint re-station heterofore reported by the committee replant proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, in relation to the bests of repre-sentation, which, together with all propositions upon the same subject offered by members of the house, was, by order of the house, again referred this committee without instructions. The committee proceeded to consider the joint

resolution.

After discussion—
After discussion—
Mr. Stevens moved to amend the same by striking out the words, "and after taxes."
The motion was agreed to by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas, 12; nays, 2; absent and not vot-Johnson moved to amend the provise so

that it should read—
Provided, that whenever the elective franchise
shall be desired a stridged in any state on account
of race or color, in the election of members of the
most numerous branch of the state legislature, or
in the election of the electors for president or vice
president of the United States, or members of congress, all persons therein of such race or color
while he excluded from the basis of respective. press, all persons therein of such race shall be excluded from the basis of repr

The motion was not agreed to. Mr. Johnson submitted the following, in order to obtain the sense of the committee:

Resolved, That the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, in relation to the tasks of representation, should be so modified as to include among the grounds of disquaitnessition there, it referred to in relation to the elective translation, one in relation to jorner conditions of slavery.

The surstion was taken by yeas and nays, and it was occided in the negative—yeas 6; nays, 7; alsent and not voting 2 * s So the resolu-tion was not agreed to. Mr. Sievens moved that the joint resolution, as modified, be reported back to the house of representatives, with a recom-mendation that the same do pass. The question was taken by year and may, and it was decided in the affirmative—year, 10; mays, 4; absent and not voiling, 1. voilng, L

SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 1866.
The committee met pursuant to call of its chair-

The committee met pursuant to can de la consideration of the constitution of the constitution of the proposed amendment of the constitution of the district States, reported from the subcommittee to powers of congress, the same harding been since ded when last under consideration by this consister (January 27, 1886, to read as follows: Congress shall have power to make laws which shall be in cossary and property to secure to all persons the first the subcyment of life, therety, and property, and to chizens of the uncertaint of the procedure in chizal stage has saint in-

States, and moved that the same be referred to the suncommittee just authorized:

"That congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure to all pursons in every state within this union equal projection in their rights of life, liberty and property.

The chairman from the subcommittee, on the basis of representation, reported that the subcommittee stand directed beint to report the following.

After flags and equal political rights and privileges. Mr. Binchem moved the following as a subsitute by way of amendment:

The congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each state all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states (art. 4 sec. 2) and to all persons in the several states equal political rights and privileges.

After discussion.

The question was taken by year and nays, and it was determined in the affirmative—year 7, mays, absent and not voting 2. So the amendment was agreed to. The question was upon agreeing to the proposed amendment of the constitution as

mended.
The question was taken by year and nays, and twas determined in the affirmative—year 2, mays t, absent and not voting 2.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10, 1006.
The committee met pursuant to the call of its

The committee met pursuant to the consideration of the consulties resumed the consideration of the joint re-clution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the thirded States, as amended on motion of Mr. Bingham at the last meeting.

Mr. Stevens moved that the same be reported to the two houses of congress.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 9, nays 5, absput and not voiting 1.

At the time the fourteenth amendment was ratified. Mr. Conkling continued, as the

ratified, Mr. Conkling continued, as the records of the two houses will show, INDIVIDUALS AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES were appealing for congressional and admin-istrative protection against invidious and dis-

criminating state and local taxes.

That complaints of oppression, in respect of property and other rights, made by citizens of northern states who took up residence in

the south, were rife in and out of congress, ione of us can forget.

The war and its results, the condition of the freedmen, and the manifest duty owed to them, no doubt brought on the occasion for constitutional amendment, but when the oc-casion came, and men set themselves to the task, the accumulated evils falling within the

purview of the work, were the surrounding circumstances in the light of which they strove to increase and strengthen the safe-guards of the constitution and the laws. The civil rights bill which passed, and nu-merous kindred propositions which were brought into the two houses, would be hard of explanation, if, indeed, the demand and pur-

pose of the time was to give protection only to the freedmen, and to them only in the partic-ulars in which they were then already in need. In tracing the history of the recent amendments in the slaughterhouse cases Justice Miller says that the ballot was deemed essen-tial to the fruition and maintenance of the liberty which and been given to slaves. This s quite true. The ballot was the central idea in providing protection for freedmen. It was believed that the ballot in the hands of the colored man would be both sword and shield. Conferring citizenship was part of the same purpose. The importance of the elective fran-chise had come, however, to be thoroughly appreciated before the fourteenth amendment was conceived. All who supported that amendment hoped it would insure the ballot to the black man. Most of its supporters con-fidently believed it would have this effect, for although it left the several states to say whether or not freedmen should vote, it imposed loss of representation as a penalty for denying the right. This middle course was preferred to taking from the states the power

to say who should be electors.

The elective franchise, citizenship and the privileges and immunities of citizens, were all undoubtedly associated with the emancipated race, and with that race ex-

clusively.

But this cannot be said of any other subject matter of the fourteenth amenment.

Mr. Justice Miller says: "We do not say that no one else but the negro can share in this protection.

* * And so, if other rights are assalied by the states which properly and necessarily fall within the protection of these articles, that protection will apply, though the party interested may not be of African descent." This is an interpretation adequate to the pending case. The defendant might be content with it, had not the distinguished jurist who uttered it, later on expressed doubt about a majority of the court coming up to it. The opinion proceeds: "We doubt very much whether any action of a state not directed by way of discrimination against the meroes, as a class, on account of their race, will be ever, half to come within the purview of this provision.

The dissenting opinion in the slaughter matter of the fourteenth amenment.

The dissenting opinion in the slaughter house cases, added to, what may be gathered from Missouri vs. Lewis (101 U. S., 22); United States vs. Cruikshank (92 U. S., 542); from the sinking fund cases, and from several others, encourages the hope that the amend-ment will never be dwarfed into a mere ment will never be dwarfed into a mere remedy for one single wrong, and that of a nature which, with or without constitutional cure, must have been ephemeral in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Conkling then dwelt at some length upon the right of corporations to the benefit of the protection guaranteed to persons.

Recurring to the distinction of race, as a

The question was taken by year and taken to the question of the distinction of race, as a twis accordingly agreed to.

Recurring to the distinction of race, as a limit of the meaning of the fourteenth amendment, he said: Suppose in a state where the colored race outnumber the other race, britanced, That the injunction of secrecy be reflected. That the injunction of secrecy be reflected. up under which the property of white men should be confiscated, is it possible that the court would say the constitution is dumb, but would speak if the same parties were re-

The true question in searching for the meaning of the fourteenth amendment, is not, in a given case, whether or not the framers foresaw that particular case, and acted in ref-erence to it. The inquiry is, does the case fall within the expressed intention of the amend-ment? All cases embraced by the letter of the amendment must be included unless obviously repugnant or foreign to its purpose and spirit. He cited Chief Justice Marshall and Judge

Story in support of this rule of interpretation. During his discussion of THE HISTORY OF THE FIFTEENTH AMEND-

MENT, and its relations to the exciting events amid which it was framed, he said:

THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF PREEDMEN were the spur and the incentive of the occa-sion. It may be true, as Mr. Justice Miller observed, that but for these considerations this amendment never would have been sug-gosted. What then? A particular grievance, some startling illustration of a grievance, is commonly the spur of agitation and popular, and logislative revolutions. The slaving of his and legislative revolutions. The slaying of his daughter by a Roman father was the spur and occasion for radical changes in Rome's jurisprudence. A pig breaking through a fence brought on a bloody war. Laying a tax by way of stampon paper sundered the relations of the colonies and Great Britain. But what then? Did the logic of events, did the changes in jurisprudence, did the principles established, did the transmutations in relations, did the remedies and redress secured, confine themselves to the little cause, the particular incident, provocation, or failure of justice, from which the agitation, the movement, and the reformation came? It would be hard to explain the civil rights bill which did pass, and the unnumbered bills of a kindred character and legislative revolutions. The slaving of his the unnumbered bills of a kindred character which were brought forward and did not pass if indeed the fourteenth amendment had for its alpha and omega the protection of the dark-browed man of the south. I do not for-get that the civil rights bill takes the white man and his privileges as the standard by which to measure the rights of all included, declaring that others should have the rights of declaring that others should have the rights of the white man, that being deemed the acme of immunity and protection. The men who conceived the fourteenth amendment were only breaking the way, not for future ages, but for more intrepid legislators; for after-comers who should march further and with more fearless stride, because supported by a more advanced sentiment, gendered by more revealed necessity. The authors of the fourrevealed necessity. The authors of the four-teenth amendment shrank from the idea of taking from the states the power of ascertaining, each state for itself, its own electoral body; troy paused before the finality of taking from the states the power of saying who should and who should not wield the elective franchise. I say they shrank from sively radical amendment. They qualited from such radical amendment. They qualled from such radical amendment. They quarted before the credulity of unbellef—one of the most paralyzing and stupefying of the world's forces. Those who had never seen done what afterward was done in the southern states, because they had not seen it, did not believe, and would not believe it as probable or possi-ble, and had the fourteenth amendment, or any amendment at that time undertaken by any amendment, at that time undertaken by any amendment, at that time undertaken by direct fedefal force to define, determine, and fix in the state, for the state, and despite the state, the right to vote, the concurrence of public judgment, that is to say the approval of a majority, which in a republic is the force within which no party, or administration, or congressional policy, or organic amendment can succeed would have been wanting, and failure would have defeated the whole project. The historic narrative in the slampiter

ment of life, liberty, and property, and to chizens of the union of life, liberty, and property, and to chizens of the union states in the slaughter served house cases omits a great fact and an ardent. This recommends the union states in the slaughter served house cases omits a great fact and an ardent. This recommends the union states are the slaughter served house cases omits a great fact and an ardent. The historic narrative in the slaughter served house cases omits a great fact and an ardent. The historic narrative in the slaughter served house cases omits a great fact and an ardent. The historic narrative in the slaughter served house cases omits a great fact and an ardent. The historic narrative in the slaughter served house cases omits a great fact and an ardent.

teenth amendment. As I have said, no doubt regard for the rights of the freedman was uppermest in public thought. Uncle Tom's Cabin had long been wept over; four million fetters had fallen. The slaves had made a majestic exhibition of temperance and moderation by abstaining from violence and vengeance when the homes of their masters were left unguarded by owners who had gone to the camp and to the field. Black men on unnumbered fields of battle had proved that "before man made them citizens, great nature had made them men." All this is true. It is also true that the term "carpet-bagger" had been coined, and a thousand pens had already begun to write "The Fool's Errand." Men who first went to the south carrying knapsacks, when the struggle ended went again to engage in the rivairies of peace. From half of the hamlets in the north the rostless foot of adventure had gone out to the southern states, and met everywhere with resontment, and surgicion, and offer in annual value of \$30,013,000.

2. The number of applications for pension. restless foot of adventure had gone out to the southern states, and met everywhere with resentment and suspicion, and often with overt hostility. Objections to the presence of new conters from the north, was formulated in the creed of a great party, and received bloody baptism in leagues and lodges and klans. This was known, not only to the kinstolk and the neighbors of the vicinage, but to the representatives and the senators in congress. In neighbors of the vicinage, but to the repre-sentatives and the senators in congress. In Lord George Gordon's case the court said the cry of the mob was admissible in evidence as part of the res gestie, and the battle-cry of a party against those denounced as carpet-bag-gers and intruders—a cry with which the land resounded—was, and is, part of the res gestie of the fourteenth amendment.

Referring to Chief Justice Marshall in the Daytmenth college case. Mr. Coulding read

Dartmouth college case, Mr. Conkling read a strong statement that, even if the framers of the constitution did not intend to defer to or include a given case, it must, nevertheless, fall within the constitution if the language

covered it.

He added: "A poet and philosopher fond of parables has said:

warables has said:
"The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And groined the aigles of Caristian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity.
He builded better than he knew."

The menwho proposed the fourteenth amendment wrought in some sincerity; it may be they builded better than they knew. If it be true that needs have arisen of which they never dreamed; if it be true that wrongs have arisen, or shall arise, which they never ap-prehended, and which shall be cured by the words they established, then all the more will those words be sanctified, and consecrated to

humanity and progress.

Mr. Conkling next argued that the proceeding by which the defendant was assessed and

NOT "DUE PROCESS OF LAW." Reciting the various discriminations to which his client was subjected, he said: Such unjust and discriminating requirements are not due process of law, and no matter by what state instrumentality they are inflicted, whether by one of the departments of its gov-ernment or another, or by all, or by the organic law of the state, the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States acts upon them, and prohibits them.

FOUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS. Applying the test of the fourteenth amendment Mr. Conkling said: "Equal protection of the laws" is denied by an ordinance which provides that taxpayers in general shall be taxed on the cash value of their property, less the amount of incumbrances upon it, and that certain selected taxpayers shall be taxed on the setual value of all their property, without

deduction for incumbrances.

If the discrimination be not founded on the attree discrimination be not founded on the nature of the property, and be not confined to specified kinds of property, irrespective of its ownership, or applicable to all property of the same kind, then the distinction is founded on ownership, and is leveled at particular owners. This is unjust taxation, and utterly de-This is unjust taxation, and utterly de-structive of the fundamental principle on

which all rightful taxation rests.

He made a very elaborate and exhaustive argument to demonstrate that the discriminaion complained of could in no sense be considered a classification of property for the purpose of taxation. He showed that the property, of whatsoever nature, belonging to the defendants and others of the same class

SUBJECTED TO A DIFFERENT RULE from that applied to others. On this head he said: It is manifest that no class or species of property, and no property distinguished by its use or locality, has been selected from the mass of taxable property, and subjected to a special rule; but the property of certain owners, because of its ownership, has been

the judgments of the court, that assessments and taxation must be uniform and equal at least as regards subjects of the same class?

STATE INTERFEBENCE WITH A FEDERAL AGENT. Mr. Conkling's final point was that the state of California had attempted to include in the or cantornia and attempted to include in the railway property to be taxed, the franchise derived in part at least from the United States. He maintained that the corporation had by act of congress, and with the consent of California to all the acts of congress past or future bearing upon it, been made a means and instrumentality of the general govern-ment in executing governmental powers, and its existence and operations have been sub-

jected in perpetuity to federal jurisdiction and control.

In view of all this the taxation proposed by California is not within the power of a state A tax on freights or passengers coming from without the state, or destined to points beyond state, would be annulled under the constitution of the United States, irrespective of the

origin or character of the corporation.

This branch of the case was argued at great length, and many authorities cited to sustain the defendant's claim to be dealt with, as to its franchise, as an instrumentality of the general government.

The remarks of Mr. Conkling occupied about

two hours and a half. We have given but such portions as seemed to be of the highest t, regretting that space cannot be spared for the whole.

Hon. A. L. Hart.

nator Conkling was followed by Mr. A. L. Hart, the attorney general of California, who argued in behalf of the state and of the county of San Matco, that the effect of the proceedings of the state board of equalization of California in the levy of the assessment sued upon was not to deprive the railway com-pany of its property without "due process of law," within the meaning of those terms as used in the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. Before he had concluded his argument the court adjourned.

Nominations.

The President sent the following nomina-The President sent the following nominations to the senate yesterday:
Postmasters—Charles M. Dinsmore at Clinton, Mass.; Lewis E. Gleason, Reading, Mass.; Cyrus Knox, jr., Palmer, Mass.; Frederick E. Fowle, Arlington, Mass.; George F. Crowningshield, Central Falls, E. I.; Alfred A. Rundle, Greenwich, Conn.; Simon D. Lauffer, Irwin's station, Pa.; William H. Hamilton, Charleston, Md.; Hiram L. Grant, Goldsborough, N. C.; John M. Buckman, Hartford city, Ind., Jacob M. Beil, Paris, Ili.; John W. Covenry, Edwardsville, Ili.; George K. Buckner, St. Charles, Mo.; William Firth, Moberly, Mo.; O. L. Scot, Silver City, N. M.
Intorior,—Ferdinand A. Husher, register of the land office at Lacrosse, Wis.; Heman W. Stone, receiver of public moneys at Benson, Minn.

A Brakeman Injured. About 9:30 last night, as Corbin Birch, a orakeman on the Baltimore and Potomac railway, was standing between the cars with the coupling iron in his hand, the cars in front gave a lurch backward, knocking him down between the cars. He managed to crawl out from this position while the cars were in motion and was picked up and carried to the office. Dr. C. M. Fordwas called in and pronounced him dangerously but not necessarily fatully injured. The man was badly squeezed between the cars, but no bones were broken. He was removed to his home, No. 633 F street

The bill introduced by Senator Aldrich to amend the laws with regard to the distinction between "sea service" and "harbor service, defines sea service as service at sea under ordefines sea service as service at sea under or-der of the department, and harbor service as service performed on a vessel permanently stationed in port. One-half of the time served in port is to be credited as sea service. This regulation is the same as in the English

Commissioner Dudley Sends the Senate Some

What the Proposed Increase of Pensions

The reply of W. W. Dudley, commissioner of pensions, to Senator Platt's resolution of inquiry was laid before the senate yesterday, The questions asked are answered in their

1. The number of pensioners on the roll December I, 1882, is estimated at 291,656, with

December 1, 1882, is estimated at 291,656, with an annual value of \$30,013,000.

2. The number of applications for pensions pending and the number on the rejected files December 1 is shown by the several classes as follows: Applications pending—Original, 275,078; increase, 22,123; total, 297,201. Num-ber on the rejected files, 79,583. Total num-ber on the files, 376,784.

To state the number of cases on the re-ected files which may in the future be sub-A court martial has been ordered to meet at Jefferson barracks, Missouri,, on the fourth ject to a re-examination, is so purely conjectural that the commissioner only ventures to give an opinion upon the subject. Perhaps one-third of the whole number will again re-ceive the consideration of the office upon adof the fourth cavalry, on charges of disobedience of orders, fraud, conduct unbecoming ditional testimeny, but not more than 10 per cent. of this number, it is estimated, will upon such reconsideration receive favorable action.
3. The persons who were entitled to the

benefits of the arrears of pension acts of January 25, and March 3, 1879, may be divided into two classes, the first embracing those who were granted a pension prior to the date of the first named act, and the commencement of whose pensions were governed by the lim-itation of the statutes, and the second class all those who had at the same date an applica-tion for pension pending, or who did prior to July 1, 1880, apply for pension. The amount paid for arrears to the first class is \$24,728,-155.50, and to the second class \$73,163,351.48, being a total disbursement for arrears from January 25, 1879, to December 1, 1882, of \$97.801.506.98

\$97,801,506.98.

4. To state the probable amount which may in the future be paid for arrears of pension under the provisions of existing laws is so problematical, that it is with hestitation the problematical, that it is with heatitation the commissioners make even an estimate, and in support of his conclusions he appends the records of the office, upon which he bases an opinion. Of the late war invalid pension claims filed prior to July 1, 1876, 71 per cent. have already been allowed, and as 23 per cent of the cases of this class admitted during the fiscal year just closed were filed during the resident stated it is fair to presume that the period stated, it is fair to presume that the percentage of admissions will be still further increased. On this basis, especially for the reason that a larger percentage of the widows class have received favorable action, it would seem safe to assume that 80 per cent. of the late war claims filed prior to July 1, 1880, will

receive favorable action.

There are now on the files 253,648, pending and rejected late war claims, which were filed prior to July 1, 1880, and allowing 20 per cent. for rejection, there would be 202,919 for admission and entitled to the benefits of the admission and entitled to the benefits of the arrears act. If these should be placed on the pension rolls simultaneously, the amount of arrears on the present value of each case allowed, would be, in the aggregate, in round numbers. \$204,795,000. On the same proposition it would increase the present roll of pensioners from 291,656 to 484,575, and the annual value would be, in round numbers. annual value would be, in round numbers,

pensioners from 291,656 to 494,575, and the annual value would be, in round numbers, \$50,000,000.

5. The class of persons to be benefited by house bill 1410, now before the senate, are those who have lost one hand, one arm, one foot, or one leg; also, those who are now receiving a pension for a disability equivalent to any of those first named.

From an analysis of the pension rolls of the ten accurately reported, out of eighteen agencies, it is shown that 5.22 per cent. of the invalid pensioners borne thereon, are fin receipt of a pension for amputations described in the pending bill, also the number who are receiving such pension for the loss of a hand or arm, or a foot or a leg. Applying this ratio to the whole number of pensioners on the rolls, it would show as follows: For loss of hand or arm, 4,672; for loss of foot or leg, 4,489; total, 9,161. In the reports before mentioned as received from the pension agents, four of them specify the surgical point of amputation, and accepting the same as a basis for a division of classes, the following statement will show how an estimate of the whole number who come within the description of the bill, so far as relates to withdrawn from the rule applicable to just such property, and exposed to ex parte assessment at an invidious rate.

What becomes of the maxim often found in lost one hand, and who are now receiving \$18 per mouth, those who have lost one arm and who are now receiving \$24 per month, those who have lost one foot and who are now rewho have lost one loot and who are now re-ceiving \$18 per month, and those who have lost one log and are now receiving \$24 per month, together with those who have lost one hand and one foot, and those who have am-putation at the hip joint receiving \$36 and \$37.50 per month respectively, also the pro-posed net monthly increase and the net an-nual increase for each class from their present rate to that of \$40 per month.

	Number,	Proposed inc'se per month.	Annual net in-	1864, in St. George's church, Hanover squ London. Shortly afterward they came to United States, and lived in various parts the country; that more than five years her husband deserted her and the child, a son, and that he has not of tributed to their support since that ti It is rumored that Mrs. Pigeon is n
oss of one hand, now receiving #18per month	1,108	\$23 00	\$292,512	other than Mrs. Labouchere, the former co- panion of Mrs. Langtry. Counsel for the la
celving \$24 per month	3,564	16 00	684,288	are Messrs. Dunning, Edson, Hart and Fe ler, of New York, and Messrs. Carringt
ceiving \$15 per month	2,523	22 00	686,072	Davis and Hooper, of this city. The case v
oss of one leg, now re-	1,966	16 00	877,472	come up at the February term of the ch
loss of one hand and	2,000	20 00	· vii air	cery court.
foot, now receiving \$36 per month	15	6	720	PERSONAL. Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, is at the Riggs.
now receiving \$37.50 per month	6	2 50	150	Hon. John W. Candler, of Boston, is at Wor
otal angual net increase between present rate				ley's.
and \$40 per menth		****	\$2,021,244	Hallet Kilbourn is at the Gilsey house, N

There are, therefore, of this class (amputations) 9,182, with a total net annual increase, if house bill 1410 should become a law, allowing \$40 per month, of \$2,021,244. This number will diminish from year to year, as it is rare that a new pension is now allowed for amputation.

The following statement shows the number The following statement shows the number who are in receipt of a pension on account of disabilities equivalent to the amputations mentioned, and such others as may be affected by the bill in question, also the annual value of the increase, provided this class should be allowed \$40 per month:

There are 8,847 now receiving \$18 per month, and the net increase will be \$2,335,608; 1,552 now receiving \$24 per menth, and the net increase will be \$277,984; 232 now receiving \$31.25 per month, and the net increase will be \$277,984; 239 are officers above the rank of first lieutenant, and

cers above the rank of first lieutenaut, and the estimated net increase will be \$60,450; in all, 10,925, and a net increase of \$2,716,320. This estimate is to the close of the last fiscalyear. An examination of 20,000 original cases recently allowed shows that 27 per cent. of the same received a pension wherein the current rate was at and above \$18 per month and less than \$40 per month. This not including amthan \$40 per month. This not including amputations, as it is rare a case of this class is now allowed. Assuming that 30,000 claims of this class (invalids) should be allowed during the current year, together with the increase allowed, bringing others within the some description, the annual increase during the present year would be augmented by this class some \$450,000, which added to \$2,716,320 would the property of the proper make a total increase for equivalent disabili-

make a total increase for equivalent disabilities of \$3,196,320.

Another proposition presented by the resolution is the probable number of pending cases which would be affected and added to the rolls, which are estimated at 136,147. The same ratio of 2.7 per cent. for rates at and these 125 per ment, and less than \$40 per 150. above \$18 per month and less than \$40 per month, would give an estimated net increase in value, under the provisions of this bill, of

6. The number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1882, who were receiving \$8 per mouth, and the fractional rating of \$18 per mouth, with the present annual value, is 48,-497, representing \$5,539,696. To increase these proportionately with the \$18 and \$24 class would bring the rates up to \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, and \$35 per month, as near as they could be equitably estimated. The next annual in

crease for these rates would be to \$5,429.724. To estimate the number and amount involved on this scale of increase, to pending cases, which may hereafter be allowed involves more difficulties for a satisfactory estimate than those already made, in the opinion of the commissioner, who concludes, however, that 44,559 would approximate the number and \$18,600,000 the value of such increase.

7. The number of pensioners on the roll for total deafness is 125, where such disability is not complicated. THE BRIGHT SIDE

which the pension was granted, giving the date when they were placed on the rolls. As the resolution also provides that the other in-

formation called for shall not be delayed by reason of this latter requirement, Mr. Dudley submits the report with that exception, and adds that this list of pensioners will be fur-nished with the least possible delay, arrange-ments having been made for its speedy col-lection.

of January for the trial of Capt. H. H. Crews,

an officer and a gentleman, and conduct sub-

versive of good order and military discipline.

Social Gossip.

The marriage of William Easby Smith, of Capitol Hill, now stationed at the signal station at Cape May point, N. J., and Miss Mary & Boyle, of Birmingham, Ala., was solemnized at St. Augustine church, Philadelphia, yesterday morning. Mr. Easby Smith is a grandson of Capt. William Easby, so well known as one of the earliest citizens of Washington, holding the office of commissioner of public buildings thirty years ago. A hanny and reaceful life to the newly wed.

A happy and peaceful life to the newly wed-

ded pair is the wish of a large circle of friends.

Miss Francis Hoge, daughter of an ex-representative from South Carolina, who has been visiting Miss Tempa Lawrence, daughter

of Judge Lawrence, leaves this morning for her present home, Kenton, Ohio.

Capt. P. R. Dailey, of the bureau of engrav-ing and printing, and his bride, nee Miss Lottie Stone, have returned from their wed-

Anxious Pensioners.

From the tenor of communications being

received by the members of both houses, it is

inferred that the pensioners of the country are combining to present their views on the matter of revenue reductions to congress. In the letters already received, it is urged that

no action looking to a reduction of internal revenue taxes be taken until it is clearly de-

monstrated it will in no way interfere with the prompt payment of all pensions.

Holiday Presents. It is truly difficult to decide what to give, as there are so many beautiful articles this season to select from. If you wish something to cost \$1, we would say to the thousands of readers of THE REPUBLICAN that the most ac-

A Blazing Waste-Basket.

cigar into a waste-basket at Welcker's last

evening, and started a lively conflagration.

The fire was extinguished by the employes of the hotel without turning in an alarm, and in

the future a stalwart Alsatian, with a fire-extinguisher strapped on his back, will shadow the congressional guests who promenade the corridors of the famous caravansarie.

Accidentally Shot. James W. Pope, a colored lawyer of South Boston, Halifax county, Va., accidentally shot

himself in the right leg Tuesday night, in-

Is this Mrs. Labouchere?

RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 20 .- A suit has been

entered in the chancery court here by Mrs.

Henrietta Pigeon, who sues by her next

State Senator R. H. Strahan, of New York, is at

J. B. Redfield, U. S. N., and B. F. Taylor, U. S. A., are at the Ebblit.

Charles A. Caldwell, of the Concord Daily Mon-tor, is in the city.

Col. Joseph W. Parker, of the Railroad Age, New York, is in the city.

J. D. Hearne, of Ohio, and W. D. Ringland, of Chicago, are at the Riggs.

Assistant Secretary New has gone home to Hoos-ierdom to spend the holidays.

R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., stationed at the Carlisle Indian school, is at the Ebblit.

Harry Pierce, of San Francisco, and Miss Josie Pierce, of Boston, are at Wormley's.

Dr. Brown, Dr. Wade, N. Y.; C. H. Exeter, Md.; E. W. Massey, Va., are at the St. Marc.

Dr. Richard Matheas, of Philadelphia, and W. M. Samuel, of St. Louis, are at Willard's.

Gen. James N. Tyner, ex-first assistant postmas-ter general under the Hayes administration, is at the Ebbitt.

George Shiras, jr., J. W. Chaldant, J. H. Mc-Creery, and Thomas M. King, prominent Pitts-burgers, are at the Arlington.

Mr. Mitchell Renz, of Bridgeport, Conn., en route to Florida, where he owns considerable property, is stopping in the city.

Dr. Mott Smith, H. P. Baldwin and W. H. Balley, of Honolulu, who came to Washington in the interest of the Hawaiian treaty, are at the Ar-liveton.

Dr. George F. Ketcham and wife, New York; Edward Holt Keene, N. H.: John Clark, Albert D. Miller, New York; George W. Semmes, J. C. Drake, U. S. N., are at the St. James.

W. I. Higginson, New York; C. L. Howe, St. Louis; Abraham Rich, Gardiner, Me.; W. D. Pruden, Edenton, N. C.; A. Padelford, E. M. Padelford, Balimore; Simon Powell, Richmond, are at the Metropolitan.

Stockton Bates, Philadelphia; Dr. J. J. Mott, Lyon York, North Carolina; S. D. Locke, Hoosick Palls, N. Y. Albert Goodyear, New Haven, Conn.; J. J. Read, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Trask, Måine; M. D. Fink, Brooklyn, are at the Ebbitt.

Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, of New Yo United States consul general to Japan, is at the

Williard's.

amputation necessary.

a wound which will probably render

An able statesman tossed a half-consumed

marriage of William Easby Smith, of

it had been accepted.

ding tour.

As Shown by the Rev. T. Dewitt Tallmage. of Brooklyn

In His Lecture at the Congregational Church. is not complicated.

The resolution, in conclusion, calls for a list of names of all persons borne on the pension rolls, classified according to their postofice address, by states and counties; the amounts paid annually to each, and the disability for

At the Congregational church last evening the second lecture of the Washington lyceum course was given before a very large audience. The orator was the eloquent and versatile Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who for an hour and a half pictured to a delighted company a series of mental photographs. The title he gave these was "The Bright Side of Things." He was introduced by Rev. Dr. Rankin, who mappily quoted Luther's saying that when one is a friend of the Lord Jesus Christ he is sure to have the devil for his enemy, and that when one has the devil for his enemy he is equally sure to have the Lord Jesus for his friend.

The lecturer said by way of preface there had been a mistake in aunouncing the subject. Modern infidelity he might treat later in the season, but in the near approach of the versive of good order and military discipline. The following is the detail of the court: Col. Nelson H. Davis, inspector general, president; Col. Albert G. Brackett, third cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Amos Beckwith, assistant commissary of subsistence; Majs. George B. Dandy, quartermaster, and John A. Wilcox, eighth cavalry; Capt. Theodore Schwan, eleventh infantry; L. B. M. Young, eighth cavalry; John N. Coe, twentieth infantry, and A. E. Whittimore, assistant quartermaster, with First Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, second artillery, Judge advocate. It will be remembered that Capt. Crews recently tendered his resignation upon the advice of friends, but after further consideration withdrew it before it had been accepted. domestic joys of the holiday time he believed a brighter picture would be more pleasing now. He had recently met a man who was looking on the dark side. He had lost he said, everything he had in the world. Wishsaid, everything he had in the world. Wishing him to see that there was some brightness in the world he asked him, "Have you a wife?" "Yes," "Have you a child?" "Yes," "Well, how much will you take for the first? Will you take a million?" "No." "How much for the last? Will you take amillion?" "No." "Well, then you have not lost all. You are worth two millions by your own showing." showing.

You are worth two millions by your own showing."

This was a very good world to live in, and this a very good time to live in it. He would rather live ten years in the present than five hundred years of the time of, say, Methuselah.

In picturing characters he would try and give the results of his own observation, avoiding the mistake of the English clergyman who delivered a very fine sermon made up in large part of quotations. When he finished his first quotation without giving credit a wag in the audience called out, "That's from Archbishop Leighton." Later on, "Jeremy Taylor." Next, "John Wosley." Then, "George Whitfield." The minister, getting out of patience, called out, "Shut us, year old fool." "That's your own." What he would give would be his own.

The faultfinder was pictured, in contrast with the man who is pleased with everything. He goes to a place of amusement with his family, scolding all the way. He has not the time and cannot afford the expense. The orchestra may give the most delightful music, and when the family, on the way home, begin to praise, he spoils all with "Didn't you see that fat musician who got so red in the face?" or, "The woman in the solo sang with a squawk."

The ill mannered was the second character

The ill mannered was the second character pictured, contrasted with the gentleman. No tailor could make a gentleman. God only could create that large-hearted, noble being.

A striking contrast to good manners was the dialogue between a dying man and his wife. Wanting to say something pleasant he began, "I am going to die. Going to heaven." "A pretty looking thing you would be stuck up in heaven." "Son, hand me the broomstick that I may wallop her again before I go." Flashes like this show the character of those emitting them as accurately as fifty years' life with them could.

There are some people who in five minutes make you feel stuck full of pins and needles. An illustration was the boy in market who hailed another, "Jim, you are going to lose on them green peas." When he heard that greeting he was going rapidly along, having argent business ahead, but he could not help stopping and saying: "Suppoes he does. Wont he find it out quick enough without your telling him of it?"

When he lived in Philadelphia he went to New York to attend the May anniversaries. Arriving late because a car had brake down

ceptable present to a lady is one of Helphen-stine's French Square Glass Stoppered Pint Bottle of German Cologne. Over five hun-dred were given as presents last Christmas and as many more will be selected this season. When he lived in Philadelphia he went to New York to attend the May anniversaries. Arriving late because a car had broke down on the way, flushed and excited because of his involuntary breaking of his engagement, he said to the janitor of the church, "Where may I put this carpetsack?" "I don't care where you put it," was the answer. "Will it be safe in that room?" "Yes, if some of these ministers don't steal it."

He had a brother living in Brooklyn, who

was accosted on the street with, "Are you the man on this street dying with the con-sumption? "No, I am in good health." "Well, you look delicate, and I thought as I was hunting a man on this street dying with the consumption, that you might be the man."
"Well, I am a clergyman, and being a good
part of my time indoors, I may look a little
pale. But in the fifteen years of my ministry I have buried about fifty fat-looking meu
like you." n, that you migh be the man.

1864, in St. George's church, Hanover square, London. Shortly afterward they came to the United States, and lived in various parts of the country; that more than five years ago her husband deserted her and their child, a son, and that he has not contributed to their support since that time. It is rumored that Mrs. Pigeon is none other than Mrs. Labouchere, the former companion of Mrs. Lantry. Counsel for the ledw

pale. But in the fifteen years of my ministry I have buried about fifty fat-locking meu like you."

Eccentricities of people in general are the cogs in the wheels which make the machinery of society spin around smoothly. Some eccentricities are overlooked by good breeding; but there are eccentricities that are very bad manners, and their showing up encourages the growth of their contrasts.

Gen. Scott was once visiting the home of a gentleman in New York, when his little boy was brought in and told, "This is Gen. Scott." The boy, looking at the hero, said, "Be you the Gen. Scott that was at Lundy's Lane?"

"Yes, I was at Lundy's Lane." "Be you the Gen. Scott that was in Mexico?" "Yes, I was in Mexico?" "Yes, I was in Mexico," "Be you the Gen. Scott that run for president and got licked?" "I was a candidate for president, but failed of election."

"Be you the Gen. Scott they call, 'Old Fuss and Feathers?" "Run out of the room, boy, I won't have Gen. Scott insulted," the father shouted, full of vexation. There are multitudes of instances of a similar character.

In Washington public men are objects of proper curiosity to vistors from every part of the country. A timid visitor calling on a senator was greeted with, "What do you want?" "Nothing," was the answer in a hesitating voice. "Then get out." A brighter side of character was shown by Henry Clay. A young man calling at his house was met with the greeting, "I am very glad to have you call on me, but I am very busy just now, but here are books and pictures. Take a seat and make yourself at home. And in a moment he was as much at home as in his father's house. This element of Clay's character gave him such power with men that when he occupied the light tap of his penknife on the desk (ho never used the gavel) always brought instant silence and attention.

Other characters pictured were loungers, the public speak larg bore, the man who always silence and attention.

Other characters pictured were loungers, the public speaking bore, the man who always has the blues. No character is so unhappy and disagreeable as the one who always looks on the dark side of things. They develop a character eventually, laconically, but properly styled touchy. They are like an old mare his tather ones not in a trade in which he was father once got in a trade in which he was badly cheated. Grooming usually so kindly received by horses generally had to be done very carefully at long range, and often led to kicking. She was finally given away—the only time his father cheated in a business transaction.

In political discussions it is well to look on the bright side. The remable will live even

the bright side. The republic will live even when the republican, democratic, native American, and Brooklyn lecturer parties all American, and Brooklyn lecturer parties all alike have passed away. The country depends not on parties, but on God. Twenty years since he saw the fire at the Smithsonian sending a lurid light toward the sky. In that fire many precious articles were changed to ashes, and the loss was felt to be very great. Turning from the flaming building eastward, there stood up against the horizon the beautiful and vivid structure of the nation's cantital, a building vivid structure of the nation's capital, a build-

ing in its beauty as caduring as the earth on which it stands. The thought comes that the day speeds on when all the works of man will be consumed. The continents will shrivel in

be consumed. The continents will shrivel in the final flame; the seas will be licked up in the fervent heat, but God's temple of liberty will appear before our enraptured vision. By the torches of burning worlds we shall read, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but truth and liberty and justice are eternal. Dr. Raukin, in introducing T. De Witt Talimage last evening, said he felt personally indebted to the young gentlemen who have arranged the Lyceum course for the excellent selection they had made in their list of orators. The next two lectures will be by Joseph Cook, of Boston, Fine, Brooklyn, are at the Ebbitt.

W. B. Coughtry, New York; Joseph P. Manton, Rhods Island; Charles S. Platt, New York: Frank Reeder, J. J. Febn and wife, Pennsylvania; H. Phoebus, Walter Alden, J. B. Laufield, William Byers, New York, are at Williard's.

M. C. Hlain, New York; J. C. Stubbs, San Francisco; Solon Humphreys, New York; Fayette Brown, Cleveland, Ohio; Geo. A. Cheever, Boston; E. G. Thompson, New York; D. B. Whitleck, New York; William Marshall, Brooklyn; William McCaff, Fittsburg, are at the Artilegton.